

THANKS FROM SEYMOUR

The British Admiral's Report on the Pekin Expedition.

Praise of Captain McCalla and the American Contingent—Gratifying Harmony in the Diversified Forces—Primary Object Not Achieved—Some Valuable Results Attained.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Admiralty has issued Admiral Seymour's detailed report of the unsuccessful attempt to relieve the legations at Pekin. It covers the operations in full. He says:

"The primary object of the expedition to reach Pekin and relieve the legations failed. Success was only possible on the assumption that the imperial troops, with whose Government we were not at war, would at least be neutral. Their turning of their arms against us, certainly their coming to the destruction of the railway, and probably their actually joining therein, made failure inevitable for the undertakings of the expedition. For its conduct, and its issue I am responsible. The destruction of the valuable army at Hsiku may be regarded as one object gained. When the small, unusual character of the force, a combination of eight nationalities, is considered, it may be conceded that its harmonious action reflects credit on the various members of the venture. I think it will tend to foster international sympathies."

The report thanks the various commanders, and especially Captain von Usedom, of the German warship Bertha, who was the senior officer next to Admiral Seymour. It adds:

"I must especially refer to Captain McCalla, of the United States Navy, who was of the greatest value to me and all concerned. He was slightly wounded in three places, and well merits recognition."

The report concludes by giving a copy of Admiral Seymour's letter to the chief officer of each nationality on the return of the expedition.

Admiral Seymour's letter to Admiral Kempf, the American commander, was as follows:

"Tientsin, June 27, 1900. "Sir: The late allied expedition for an attempt to reach Pekin and succor our respective legations in that city having now terminated, I honor as senior naval officer the various national forces engaged therein. I address you on that subject first, to officially thank you for sending officers and men belonging to the United States in company with those of Her Majesty the Queen of England, to act in concert with them. Second, to express to you my highest sense of the valuable, cheerful, and constant co-operation received from Captain McCalla and others under his command, and of the unfailing energy and zeal displayed under somewhat trying circumstances by the American officers and men, whose conduct was worthy of their high traditions and required no words of mine to describe."

"Thirdly, I assure you of my sincere belief and hope that the above expedition, though both small and not of long duration, will help to cement our respective nations that mutual good feeling and respect which happily now exist between our Governments, and which, especially in China, is now so desirable in all the best interests of civilization and advancement."

"I cannot conclude my letter without expressing to you, sir, the high admiration I have for Capt. B. H. McCalla, who accompanied us in command of your officers and men. Their post was usually in the advanced guard, where their zeal was praised by all. I regret to state that Captain McCalla was wounded in three places, but, considering the gallant way in which he exposed himself, I am only equally surprised and thankful that he is alive. Had he been a thorough Briton he could not have more kindly and loyally acted by me in every way. He carried out his duty with the same fidelity, and with the same self-sacrifice, as I may, indeed, say the same of all under his command. I hail this experience as further proof of the real good feeling and respect existing between our nations, which by no means is more valued than by your brother sailors of our navy."

"E. H. SEYMOUR, "Vice Admiral."

The foregoing was the form used in addressing all the commanders of each nationality. Special addresses were made to each particular letter.

NOT IN ACCORD WITH RUSSIA.

A Japanese Diplomat Urges That the Powers Act Quickly.

COLOGNE, Sept. 5.—The Magedburg correspondent of the "Gazette" telegraphs an interview with a Japanese diplomat, in which the latter says that Japan has not assumed Russia's attitude toward China.

The diplomat, continuing, said that China could not be pacified until the Boers were thoroughly subdued. He emphasized the necessity and importance of preserving the Manchurian dynasty. If it were destroyed a general uprising would ensue. He urged that the powers take quick, energetic action to prevent the extension of the campaign in the interior.

Captain Leonard's Condition.

Mail advices of August 8, just received from China, indicate that Capt. Henry Leonard, United States Marine Corps, who has been very ill as a result of the amputation of his right leg, is now recovering. He is still at Tientsin; that he was steadily gaining strength and was able to sit up a few hours each day. Captain Leonard was wounded in the leg by the allies on Tientsin, on July 13, while carrying a wounded officer of his corps from the battlefield. His arm sustained severe injuries, that it was necessary to amputate it. Captain Leonard is a native of Washington, where his mother now resides.

ARMED TRUCE AT LYDENBURG.

Both sides suspend hostilities in the mountains.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Badenfest despatch, dated September 3, says that hostilities, which were begun the day before between the forces of General Buller and Botha in the mountains above Lydenburg, have been suspended.

Both sides are awaiting developments. General Buller's message was acknowledged to the north will probably retreat to the Houtbosch Hills and thence toward Alkmaar or Nelspruit.

Boer women assert that the army would surrender if the British promised not to deport them.

Anglo-Galle Commerce.

"ARIS, Sept. 5.—Two sessions of the great of the British and French Chambers of Commerce were held today. The speakers dwelt upon the necessity of strengthening the good relations between the two countries in order to develop their commerce in peace."

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

"A deceptive disease—Kidney trouble—It is not until you know it. If you want quick relief you can make no mistake by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The great kidney remedy. It will cure you of all kidney troubles. Sample bottle free. Address: Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, 100 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y."

CONGRER TO REMAIN.

Will Not Be Relieved From Duty at Pekin at Present.

The decision was reached yesterday by the State Department that Minister Conger shall remain at his post in Pekin until recalled. This latter action will not be taken until the present diplomatic muddle has been cleared up and a satisfactory result reached in the matter of indemnity. Mr. Conger has not yet expressed any desire to be relieved from duty in the city within which he suffered such a trying ordeal, but it is known that he expects to be relieved, and deserves a long vacation. He has been asked by the State Department to remain where he is, and to represent the United States in all negotiations with China and the allied powers with reference to restoring the imperial Government in Pekin and in bringing about order in the Empire.

This announcement verifies the statement that W. W. Rockhill, the special envoy who was sent to China by the President, has managed to get himself into disfavor and has caused a revival of the statements credited to him in an interview given to several correspondents at Shanghai. It was openly stated yesterday that the entire Cabinet, as well as the President, were of one mind as to a prompt recall of Mr. Rockhill.

Mr. Rockhill is quoted as saying that a state of war did exist all along in China; that the imperial Government and not the Boers were responsible for the outrages committed upon foreigners, both in the legations in Pekin and elsewhere. This view is what the Administration has been seeking to deny since the Chinese troubles began, and it has time and again been repeated that a state of war did not exist in China, and that there was not the slightest basis upon which the United States might declare war on the Celestial Kingdom. It is believed that the views of the accredited representative of this Government and the officials are deeply chagrined over the affair.

A high official of the State Department was asked yesterday how soon Mr. Rockhill would be recalled.

"That I do not care to say," was the reply.

"How soon will he return to this country?" was then asked.

"Oh, probably within a very short time," was the answer.

The Rockhill incident has been discussed at Cabinet meetings and it is a certainty that Mr. Conger will relieve the former of his intended duty.

The State Department officials are inclined to think that Russia would change her course under the present pressure in connection with her attitude at Pekin. It is not believed that she will withdraw and leave Germany and other powers in occupation.

THE LATEST CHINESE EXCUSE.

Messengers Precipitated by a Forged Ultimatum From the Powers.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Shanghai despatch to Daihies's News Agency explains that the Boer messengers were due to a forged ultimatum, purporting to come from the Ministers of the powers and addressed to the Emperor by Prince Tuan.

This ultimatum demanded the absolute retirement of the Empress, the evacuation of the legations, and the placing of Chinese finances under European control, the removal of the seat of government from Pekin, and the handing over of foreigners to direct the affairs of state.

Upon receipt of the ultimatum the Empress, convinced that the powers entered into a conspiracy to overthrow her, ordered a general massacre of foreigners. She now believes the ultimatum to have been a forgery. Prince Tuan insists that it came through regular channels.

IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

The Allies Represented by Proprietary Detachments.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The following despatch, dated Pekin, August 29, has been received:

"The allied troops marched into the Forbidden City yesterday. Each army was represented in proportion to its strength. The British had three platoons in the procession, the Russians and Japanese being in much greater strength. We were represented by detachments of all the corps, aggregating 400 men. A salute was fired by our artillery."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN PLEA.

Withdrawal of Troops to Tientsin Would Lead to Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The "Journal de St. Petersburg," in a semi-official article, asserts that military action beyond that taken at Pekin would likely lead to fresh complications. It would not lead to pacification. The withdrawal of the envoys of the powers to Tientsin would be regarded by China as a show of weakness. The Russian Government adheres to the principle forming the basis of her policy, namely, the maintenance of peace between all the powers.

BRITISH RAISE THE SIEGE.

Despatches Announce the Relief of the Ladysburg Garrison.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A despatch received from Masera this afternoon states that the siege of the Ladysburg garrison has been raised. Further details of the siege are contained in another Masera despatch of yesterday's date. At the time this was sent the Boers had ceased firing upon the beleaguered force. They had removed their heavy guns and were collecting their cattle, with a view to raising the siege.

The casualties of the garrison were not known. Officers on the Basuto side of the Tugela River had telegraphed to the British. The message was acknowledged by them, but it was not answered. It was believed that, owing to the uncertainty of the Boers as to the quarter from which the British relief was coming, they would rendezvous at Mqungali's Nek.

Two Englishmen escaped from the garrison and eluded the Boer scouts by swimming the river. The Boers continued to fire upon them when they reached neutral territory.

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IN FEAR OF ANARCHISTS.

Czar's Visit to Paris Postponed for the Present.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Advices from Vienna state that all preparations for a visit by the Czar to Paris had been made when the journey was postponed on account of reports that Anarchists would seize upon it as an opportunity for an attempt on his life.

The Vienna police received word that an emissary of the American Anarchists came to Europe recently to make this attempt on the Czar's life, but that since landing on this side, all trace of him has been lost.

In consequence of these reports there is considerable alarm among the police authorities and they are vigorously hunting for the missing emissary.

THE TRANSVAAL ANEXATION.

Desire for International Peace Prevails European Opposition.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The "Freidenblatt," commenting semi-officially upon Great Britain's annexation of the Transvaal, protests that the action was not opposed by the other nations because the preservation of peace is the strongest factor in their international policy. The paper adds that sympathy for the Boers is felt in many quarters.

A PROTEST FROM KRUGER.

Oom Paul Objects to Annexing the Transvaal.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 5.—A despatch from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, says that it is reported that President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has protested to Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Secretary, against the annexation of the Republic by Great Britain.

DELAVER REPORTED DEAD.

Said to Have Succumbed to Wounds Received a Month Ago.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A despatch from Pretoria says that General Delaver is reported to have died from wounds received at the capture by his force of the Elands River position a month ago.

Details of the successful raid of the Boers on the Klip River have reached Pretoria. It appears that after the derailing of the train, the Boers, conveying a company of the West Riding Regiment, that the British train crew surrendered and were shot down after they had thrown up their hands. Two of them were killed in this manner. The engine and locomotive with dynamite, but the driver, who had hidden in the firebox, somehow escaped unhurt.

A body of Marshall's Horse pursued the raiders, killing eleven Boers. General De Wet has captured a train in the neighborhood of Kameelskloof, securing forty-four carloads of supplies.

ASHANTIN PUT TO FLIGHT.

British Raze the Stronghold of the Rebel Queen.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Advices from the Kumasi relief expedition under Colonel Willcocks, dated September 3, state that the expedition arrived at Kumasi August 31. The Ashanti tribesmen fled to the northwest. The road to Bekwai is open and the telegraph line is almost completed.

Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, with 840 men, attacked the Queen's stronghold, one of the principal rebels, on August 29. Her force was strongly entrenched at Ojeau, the celebrated fetish town, ten miles northwest of Kumasi. Ojeau was completely destroyed. The Ashanti fled toward Ojeau, fifteen miles farther north. One officer was killed and thirty, including Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, were slightly wounded.

YOUNG LEDYARD WEDS.

Bride and Groom Start to Meet Baroness von Ketteler.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 5.—The Presbyterian Church here was well filled this afternoon with a large and fashionable audience, assembled to witness the marriage of Miss Maude Hendrick, daughter of William Hendrick, and Henry Ledyard, son of President H. B. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central Railroad. The marriage was to have taken place tomorrow, but a message from Baroness von Ketteler, who was to be the bride's mother, prevented the wedding. The bride and groom were married at 4 o'clock. The bride was wearing a white gown, and the groom was in a tuxedo. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. McLeod.

LEAPED FROM A FERRYBOAT.

An Unknown Man Suddenly Plunges Into the River.

A man about thirty-five years of age, now lodged at the Fourth precinct station, is puzzling the police. He refuses to tell who he is. He is said to have attempted suicide. He is neatly attired and apparently well educated.

The man boarded the steamer Belle Haven, which does ferry duty between Washington and Alexandria, last night at 10 o'clock. He was seen on the deck of the vessel, seated himself, and remained quiet until the steamer was under way. As the boat left the wharf the man passed by the line of wharf along the river front and was abreast the Arsenal wall before the stranger moved. Then, quickly divesting himself of coat, vest, and hat, he leaped into the river.

A soldier at the Arsenal named Halford Mills was swimming across the wall when the man jumped from the steamer. He plunged into the river, and was a long swim to the channel, but Mills reached it in time to grasp the stranger as he was sinking. Mills swam with the man to the shore, reaching there at 1 o'clock. The man was taken to the Arsenal Hospital. There physicians resuscitated him and about 3 o'clock he was turned over to the police.

The Rev. S. H. Greene, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, was asked for by the man. Dr. Greene, who was the only one then asked for John Foster, of 1916 Sixteenth Street northwest, and late at night Foster called at the station. He did not divulge the name of the man, but requested that the police be notified. "I did it simply for newspaper notoriety. All my family are anxious to have the matter published in the papers. I think I shall try opium poisoning next."

Violation of Pension Law Charged.

Nathan Thompson, a negro about forty-eight years of age, is in custody at the Fifth precinct station on a charge of violating the pension laws. He is held for the United States authorities. He was arrested last night and will probably have a hearing today before Commissioner Mills.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laurel Brand Orange Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cough No Sneeze. Price 25 cents.

MINERS OPERATORS' REPLY.

Statement of Their Position Formulated in New York.

A Refusal to Treat with the United Mine Workers—Impossible to Raise Wages at Present—Powder to Be Maintained at the Present Price—A Long and Costly Strike Feared.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A committee representing the anthracite coal mine owners and operators met at the Central Railroad building, 141 Liberty Street, today and agreed upon an answer to be made through the newspaper press to the recent demands made by the United Mine Workers of America. The executive committee of the United Mine Workers is to meet at Indianapolis tomorrow to decide whether or not they will order a strike.

Those present at the meeting today were the representatives of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and of the mining interests of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The reply agreed upon is as follows:

"The United Mine Workers and their leaders are composed of soft coal men not familiar with the conditions of anthracite mining. The association of our men with the soft coal districts we believe to be antagonistic to the best interests of the men and our own. The soft coal interests would reap the benefits of any troubles or strikes caused by that organization in the anthracite region, and our judgment in refusing to confer with these men is confirmed by the methods they propose."

"The facts are that the scale of wages has not been reduced in over twenty years, notwithstanding the numerous periods of business depression and repeated reductions in the soft coal mining regions, which have been forced upon operators to mine at such a low cost as to take away a large percentage of business formerly supplied by anthracite coal. Not only has the scale of wages not been reduced, but the men in the anthracite region, but advancements have been made in a great many mines to meet changing conditions. It is not until this year anthracite labor has been fully employed, getting more days' work and consequently larger earnings, than has been possible in any previous year."

"Second—The statement of the mine workers that the market prices of coal are higher than in many years is not true. The average price of coal has not risen in recent years, and is now below the prices received in 1892. The profits of the business have decreased largely, due to the increased cost of mining, from greater depths and longer distances under ground, and have also been materially decreased, due to the rise in prices of materials used in mining. This has affected all of the companies we represent. As to the demand that we increase the price of coal to the public in order to increase their earnings, we cannot do this under existing conditions and relate the market for anthracite coal against bituminous coal."

"Third—Regarding the powder question. It would not be surprising to the miner for powder to be sold above its cost, but the question as represented by the agitators is very misleading. The wage of the miner today is not less than it was when the price of powder was fixed. In other words, the price of powder was agreed upon and is used as a basis of arriving at the rate paid the miner for his work. The miner pays for powder received in net earnings as much for his work as the miner paying for powder in net earnings. Any reduction in price is equivalent to an advance in wages."

"Fourth—The statement that the necessities of life have advanced in price 30 per cent is also untrue."

"Fifth—The statements in regard to the company stores are also untrue. None of the large companies has any connection with the company stores. The stores are run by independent operators. As to the demand that we increase the price of coal to the public in order to increase their earnings, we cannot do this under existing conditions and relate the market for anthracite coal against bituminous coal."

"Sixth—The statement that the company stores are run by independent operators is also untrue. The company stores are run by independent operators. As to the demand that we increase the price of coal to the public in order to increase their earnings, we cannot do this under existing conditions and relate the market for anthracite coal against bituminous coal."

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THE VERMONT ELECTIONS.

Comment by the Democratic Congressional Committee's Secretary.

James Kerr, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, issued the following statement last night:

"The elections yesterday in Vermont demonstrate beyond doubt that the tide is in the direction of the Democratic ticket. The Republicans lost 23-12-2 of the vote they polled in 1896, while the Democrats gained 18-1-3 per cent of the vote they polled at that time."

"Apply these same figures to the vote cast in New York in 1896, and the result this year would be a majority for Bryan of 38,077 votes. If such a gain can be accomplished in Vermont, where the Democrats put up no fight and were without any organization, it is only reasonable to infer that New York can do equally as well as Vermont, where the Democratic vote is well organized and is making a hard house-to-house canvass."

"This same rule of percentage applied to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois needs no comment, as the figures will show for themselves. Surveys of the country are largely against the policy of the Hananites, who favor trusts and imperialism."

THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

Late Returns Show a Republican Majority of 29,500.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 5.—Returns received here tonight make the Republican plurality in yesterday's election 29,500 and the majority of 29,500. The remaining towns to respond to the vote already reported. The Senate is solidly Republican. The Democrats carry forty-six out of the 246 towns and cities.

Every county ticket, as yet, has been Republican, but by the same decreased majorities as the State ticket.

Returns from 228 out of 246 towns and cities give the Democrats 18,100 votes. Of Ludlow (Republican), 12,387; John H. Senter, of Montpelier (Democrat), 16,528; all others, 296. This is a Republican plurality of 30 in the electoral college.

Sen. W. W. Wright has a substantial lead in the House. In a despatch received from him tonight he claims a total of 124 votes, or about one-third of a total of 346 on joint ballot, with several towns yet to hear from. In Washington County, the home of ex-Governor Dillingham, the Democrats claim to have thirteen votes, with eight Democrats unpledged.

CAMMELL FOR CONGRESS.

Nominee of the Fifth Maryland District Convention.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH, Sept. 5.—Great enthusiasm, occasioned by the prospect of the election of a Democratic Representative, was manifested by delegates from Anne Arundel, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George, Calvert, and Howard counties, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of Baltimore city, who met in convention yesterday at noon in the Casino Annex.

The nomination of Benjamin Harris Cammell, of the county of St. Mary's, was made by acclamation. Dr. Charles R. Wells, of Hyattsville, who was put up to oppose Mr. Cammell, withdrew.

The convention was called to order by Thomas J. Turner, of Prince Frederick, Calvert County. He spoke briefly, stating that there were breakers ahead for the Republican party of a most serious character. It would not surprise him, he said, in the event of the election of McKinley this fall, if the next four years should see the United States governed by a monarch.

Senator John G. Rogers, of Howard County, was presented to the convention for chairman. He was elected without opposition. Mr. Rogers, mayor of Annapolis, William Hillier, of Baltimore; William B. Linn, of Prince George County, and J. E. Robertson, of Charles County, were elected secretaries. The roll was then called and the following delegates presented credentials:

Howard County—W. B. Peter, J. Partell, H. D. Wolf, John G. Rogers, Mr. O'Malley, A. Howard, Charles County—P. R. Wells, Dudley S. Willer, George W. Carroll, John P. Hamilton, John P. Adams, St. Mary's—John P. Hamilton, John P. Adams, Anne Arundel—George P. P. Chew, Richard Baldwin, John E. Pettibone, R. B. Anderson, James W. Owsen, William L. Smith, T. S. Supple, A. S. Brady, E. S. Sawitz, George W. Hyde.

First and Thirtieth election districts, Baltimore County—George P. Kofer, Dr. George J. Everhardt, Henry Kagle. Prince George County—Benjamin D. Stephen, W. H. Talbot, W. E. Linn, W. H. B. Band, Joseph L. Newman, W. L. Paine, Thomas Hyde, John Z. Downing.

St. Mary's County—John W. Parnon, John W. Williams, J. E. Robertson, Charles T. Chaney, John J. Dalrymple. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, Baltimore city—Martin Reynolds, Ed. Shaffer, James H. Carter, William Hillier.

A committee on credentials was appointed, composed of R. Anderson, J. W. Williams, R. E. Wells, Thomas Hines, George S. Kofer, R. P. Reynolds, Alfred D. Wolf, and John B. Mackell. The report of this committee declared that "the credentials of the Fifth Congressional district heartily endorse our leaders, Harris Cammell and Stevenson, and the Kansas City platform."